

S/119/61/000/012/002/006  
D209/D303

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K.B., Corresponding Member AS USSR,  
Grinevich, F.B. and Mantush, T.N., Engineers

TITLE: Logical system for selecting an optimum variant in the  
automatic sorting of articles

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 8-11

TEXT: This paper describes the application, construction and operation of a logical system used in sorting capacitors according to their values and tolerances. In the manufacture of mica capacitors a large percentage of the items are outside the widest tolerance ( $\pm 20\%$ ) range. They spread out mainly around three adjacent nominal values. Therefore, the automatic sorting of three adjacent nominal values becomes most practical. The problem of selecting an optimum variant in capacitor sorting can be solved by a special logical system described in this article. The choice of the optimum variant of capacitor sorting is based on the data

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GRINEVICH, F.B.

Automatic bridges with an optimizing control and phase selection  
of control actions. Izv.tekh. no.2:30-32 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Bridge circuits)

GRINEVICH, F.B.; MIZYUK, L.Ya.

Measuring apparatus for electric prospecting by the pulse method.  
Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.1:5-10 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.  
(Electric prospecting)

Some methods of automatically ... S/196/62/000/016/004/011  
E194/E155

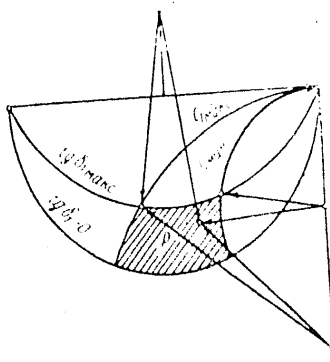
Sketch

$\tan \delta_1 \max$

$C_{1. \max}$

$\tan \delta_1 = 0$

$C_{\min}$



Card 5/5

Some methods of automatically ... S/196/62/000/016/004/011  
E194/E155

output relays; c) as the earthing point of the bridge circuit is switched it is difficult to protect the circuit. In the second and third circuits the boundaries of the region P are determined approximately; the arcs of the circles of balancing which bound the region P (see sketch) are approximated by sections of straight lines which are subsequently determined by means of phase-sensitive indicators. Calculations show that the greatest error does not exceed  $\pm (1+2)\%$  [Abstractor's note:  $\pm (1 \text{ to } 2\%)$ ]. Provided the components of the bridge circuit are correctly chosen. The error is acceptable on electrolytic capacitors where the standard allows an error of measurement of capacitance of  $\pm 5\%$ . Compared with the first circuit, the second and third are of high relative sensitivity (about four times greater); no switchings are required, which increases the throughput of the automatic equipment; there is one constant earthing point which greatly simplifies protection of the bridge circuit. Disadvantages of the second and third circuits include the limited range of rated capacitances which can be inspected (the circuits are impractical for inspecting electrolytic capacitors of capacitance greater than

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Some methods of automatically ...

S/196/62/000/016/004/011  
E194/E155

output relays; c) as the earthing point of the bridge circuit is switched it is difficult to protect the circuit. In the second and third circuits the boundaries of the region P are determined approximately; the arcs of the circles of balancing which bound the region P (see sketch) are approximated by sections of straight lines which are subsequently determined by means of phase-sensitive indicators. Calculations show that the greatest error does not exceed  $\pm (1+2)\%$  [Abstractor's note:  $\pm (1 \text{ to } 2\%)$ ]. The error is acceptable on electrolytic capacitors where the standard allows an error of measurement of capacitance of  $\pm 5\%$ . Compared with the first circuit, the second and third are of high relative sensitivity (about four times greater); no switchings are required, which increases the throughput of the automatic equipment; there is one constant earthing point which greatly simplifies protection of the bridge circuit. Disadvantages of the second and third circuits include the limited range of rated capacitances which can be inspected (the circuits are impractical for inspecting electrolytic capacitors of capacitance greater than

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Some methods of automatically ...

S/196/62/000/016/004/011  
E194/E155

diagram should correspond to permissible values of impedance. The region  $P$  can be determined by the method proposed by R.D. Gritskiv (Tekhnika izmereniya induktivnosti katushek s ferromagnitnymi serdechnikami, 1957, L'vov, MVO USSR) (Procedure for measuring the inductance of coils with ferromagnetic cores, MVO, Ukr.SSR). The authors describe three bridge circuits for automatic checking of electrolytic capacitors. The advantages of the first circuit are: a) the boundaries of the region  $P$  are, in principle, determined without error; b) the absence of variable reference capacitors; the limits are changed over by altering values of ohmic resistance; c) the polarisation voltage during checking is applied comparatively simply; d) large capacitances (100-2000 microfarads) may be checked without great complication. The disadvantages of the first circuit are: a) comparatively low sensitivity, necessitating greater accuracy of comparison of the moduli of the voltages; b) to determine the boundaries of the region  $P$  not less than three switchings must be made on the bridge circuit, which reduces the output of the equipment and increases the probability of false operation of the

Card 2/5

1073

S/196/62/000/016/004/011  
E194/E155

10740  
AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K.B., Grinevich, F.B., and Shul'ts, V.P.  
TITLE: Some methods of automatically checking the properties  
of electrolytic capacitors  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,  
no.16, 1962, 10-11, abstract 16 B 42. (In the  
collection: Avtomat. kontrol' i izmereniya, no.1,  
Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 21-45).  
TEXT: During the manufacture of electrolytic capacitors their  
electrical properties are inspected by means of bridge circuits  
which are adjusted to balance by an operator. An automatic checker  
should first hold the capacitor under working voltage for one  
minute, apply a polarising voltage during the electrical measure-  
ments and grade the capacitor according to its properties. In  
making automatic bridge circuits for inspecting electrolytic  
capacitors they should be made to give a percentage reading but  
without automatic balancing (so-called balanced, quasi-balanced  
and other bridges), but a definite region  $P$  of the circle  
Card 1/5



An automatic bridge for inspecting... S/196/62/000/010/005/011  
E194/E155

leakage current (accepted with leakage current less than 0.15 - 0.5 mA, according to capacitance and voltage). The error on inspection of capacitance is  $\pm 2\%$ , of  $\tan \delta$  10%, and of leakage current  $\pm 5\%$ ; rate of inspection is 30.0 units per hour. The instrument uses a 220 V, 50 c/s supply and operates within the temperature range 15 to 25 °C and relative humidity up to 60%. The article gives the operating principles, block circuit diagram and kinematic diagram, and also the connection diagram of the measuring unit.  
3 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/196/62/000/016/005/011  
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, N.B., Grinevich, F.B., and Shul'ets, V.P.

TITLE: An automatic bridge for inspecting electrolytic capacitors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.16, 1962, 11, abstract 16 B 43. (In the collection: "Avtomat. kontrol' i elektr. izmereniya" no.2, Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 5-20).

TEXT: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii SO AN SSSR (Institute of Automatics and Electrometry of the Siberian Division of AS USSR) has investigated the automatic inspection of electrolytic capacitors (see abstract 16 B 42), and developed an automatic bridge for inspecting capacitors type 2...2 (21-2) with rated capacitance of 10, 20 and 50 microfarads (no.4 frame size) and rated voltages of 150, 300, 400 and 450 V. The capacitors can thereby be sorted according to capacitance (capacitors are accepted within the capacitance range of -15 to -45%), according to loss angle (accepted with  $\tan \delta$  not exceeding 0.09) and according to

Card 1/2

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.; NOVIK, A.I.

Designing volumetric level indicators. Izv.tekh. no.10:52-55 0  
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Level indicators)

Automatic bridge for ...

S/194/62/000/002/090/096  
D271/D301

the capacity and voltage). The sorting error is by capacity + 2%, by  $\tan \delta$  + 10%, and by leakage current + 5%. Checking speed is 3600/hr. The supply to the bridge is 220 V, 50 c/s; the operation is possible between -15° and -25°C and with humidity 80%. The operational principles of the automatic bridge, its block diagram and the mechanical system are described as well as the measuring circuit. 3 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

U.S.S.R./Soviet Union/SSSR/SSSR/SSSR  
D71/D401

**AUTHORS:** Karandeyev, M. B., Grinevich, P. B. and Shalts, V. P.

**TITLE:** Automatic bridge for sorting electrolytic capacitors

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, Abstract 2-7-2651 (V. ch. "Avtomat. kontrol and elektr. izmereniya" (Automatic control and electrical measurements)), no. 2, Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 5-20)

**TEXT:** The automation of the parameter checking of electrolytic capacitors was studied theoretically in the Siberian Section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. As a result, an automatic bridge was developed for checking capacitors type K3-2 (K3-2) of nominal capacity of 10, 20 and 30  $\mu\text{F}$  (case no. 4), with nominal voltages of 150, 300, 400 and 450 V. The sorting is done by capacity (capacitors are accepted within  $-15$  and  $+45\%$ ), by loss angle (capacitors are accepted when  $\text{tg } \delta \leq 0.09$ ) and by leakage current (capacitors are accepted with a leakage current  $< 0.13 - 0.5$  mA, dependent on

Card 1/2

KARAIIDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.; SHUL'TS, V.P.

Some methods for automating the checking of the parameters of  
electrolytic capacitors. Avtom.kont.i elek.izm. no.1:21-46  
'60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Condensers (Electricity)--Measurement)

GRINEVICH, F.B.; SHITANBERGER, G.A.

Automatic bridge indicating the condition of capacitors in terms  
of a percentage. Avtom.kont.i elek.izm. no.1:13-20 '60.  
(MIFA 15:8)

(Condensers (Electricity)--Measurement)

Design of A.C. bridges...

S/194/61/000/003/002/046  
D201/D306

ditions. The short theory of such a balancing method is given. Examples of bridge circuits using this method are shown. The basic relationships which determine the parameters of circuit components are discussed together with the technique of measurements. The problem of sensitivity and errors in bridges with independent balancing and their interdependence are analyzed. The obtained theoretical formulae are applied to an actual circuit of an L and C bridge. The problems of design of the above-mentioned null indicator are analyzed and theoretical requirements as to their design data derived which are then compared with the results obtained in practice. The application of independent balancing is considered as one of the methods of design of automatic A.C. bridges. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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S/194/61/000/003/002/046  
D201/D306

AUTHORS:

Karandeyev, K.B. and Grinevich, F.B.

TITLE:

Design of A.C. bridges with independent balancing

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,  
no. 3, 1961, 3, abstract 3.13 (Tr. Konferentsii po  
elektr. izmereniyam i priborostr. Kiyev, 1959, 109-125)

TEXT: A description is given of how a differential amplitude null indicator can be applied to A.C. bridge methods. The indicator shows zero indication where voltages, having equal moduli (independent of their respective phase shifts), are applied to the twin input connections. By using a subsidiary supply voltage, it is possible to balance the bridge by independent adjustments of the components of the measured impedance. This balancing is achieved without the adjustment of one component influencing the other, which usually necessitates consecutive readjustments for the balance con-

Card 1/2

Principles of the Setup of Automatic A.C.  
Bridges With Extremum Control

87954

S/115/60/000/012/007/018  
B021/B058

regulating effect upon the amplitude of the initial bridge voltage, which is expressed next by mathematical equations. In bridges which are set up by using extremum-control methods, no great demands are made on amplifier and detectors with regard to the stability of characteristic values. The scheme and design of such bridges can be sufficiently simple, in any case they need not be more complicated than the automatic bridges of existing types. There are 8 references: 7 Soviet and 1 US.

HT

Card 2/2

9.6100

87954  
S/115/60/000/012/007/018  
B021/B058

AUTHOR: Grinevich, F. B.

TITLE: Principles of the Setup of Automatic A. C. Bridges With  
Extremum Control

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 20-22

TEXT: The author describes the shortcomings of the two types of automatic a.c. bridges for measuring complex resistances, known at present. They are bridges with separate compensation and such with phase-sensitive indicators. In this connection, the author regards it as necessary to elaborate ways of constructing automatic bridges, which permit maintaining all metrological advantages of nonautomatic bridges with amplitude zero indicators by means of simple solutions. One of these methods consists in using extremum control for balancing the bridges. The author further studied the fundamentals in the use of methods of extremum control for balancing a.c. bridges. The automatic search for the extremum values of a certain function is described as being a general problem of the extremum-control system. The method proposed for the automation of a.c. bridges is based on the

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KARANDYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.

On the automation of alternating-current bridges for measuring  
complex resistances. Avtomatyka no.1:82-87 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut mashinostroyeniya to avtomatiki AN URSR.  
(Electric measurements)

86116

S/112/59/000/012/042/001/  
A082/A001

Matching the Parameters of a Balanced 4-Arm Direct Current Bridge

parameters by a given and by the least possible error of measurement; b) to solve the problem of finding limiting values of resistances measured on a 4 arm bridge with a desired error. It is shown that a matched 4 arm bridge enables one to measure very low resistances with a high accuracy (e.g. to measure  $R_v = 0.001 \text{ ohm}$  with an error of 0.05%)

V.A.B.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

86116

9.6000 (1024, 1099, 1159)

S/112/59/000/012/042/007  
A002/A001Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 140  
# 24851

AUTHORS Karandeyev, K.B., Grinevich, F.B.

TITLE Matching the Parameters of a Balanced 4 Arm Direct Current Bridge

PERIODICAL Vopr. Avtomat. kontrol i izmerit. tekhn. No. 1, Kiev, AN UkrSSR,  
1957, pp. 30-53

TEXT. A calculation is given and diagrams are plotted for selecting parameters of a 4-arm direct current bridge under condition of securing the minimum error of measurement. At the same time the selection of the optimum bridge parameters (matching) is made only on the basis of that part of the limiting error which depends on the absolute values of parameters. Cases of matching the bridge parameters when measuring very low ( $R_x < 0.1$  ohms), low ( $R_x < 100$  ohms) high ( $R_x > 100$  ohms) resistances are considered, as well as the operational conditions of the bridge at a critical relaxation of galvanometers. Correspondingly formulae are derived and diagrams are plotted which make possible: a) to determine bridge

Card 1/2

X

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.

Errors in quadruple a.c. balanced four-arm bridges. Nauch.zap.  
IMA AN URSR. Ser.avtom. i izm. tekhn. 5:41-63 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Electric instruments)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.

Sensitiveness and consistency of the parameters for electric  
measuring devices. Nauch.zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser.avtom. 1 izm.  
tekh. 5:20-40 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Electric instruments)



SOV/112-57-6-12544

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 6, p 131 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karandeyev, K. B., Grinevich, F. B., Sobolevskiy, K. M.

TITLE: Characteristics of a Bridge Circuit with Mutual Inductance Between Two Adjacent Arms (O svoystvakh odnoy skhemy mosta so vzaimnoy induktivnost'yu mezhdu dvumya sosednimi plechami)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, Vol 1, Nr 2, pp 128-131

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that a bridge circuit with strong inductive coupling between its ratio arms has a practically constant sensitivity for a wide range of arms ratios.

Z.I.Z.

Card 1/1

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.

Basic equations for reconciling parameters of electric measurement instruments. Dop. AN URSS no.1:34-36 '54. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Institut mashinoznaystva ta avtomatiki AN URSS. Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy chlenom Akademii nauk USSR G.N.Savinym.  
(Electric measurements)

GRINEVICH, F. B.

"Sensitivity and Conformity of the Parameters of Electric Measuring Apparatus."  
Cand Tech Sci, L'vov Polytechnic Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, L'vov, 1954.  
(KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational  
Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

AUTHORS: Grinevich, B.M. and Shevlyagin, V.N. (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine). 165

TITLE: The production of anhydrous granulated pitch.  
(Polucheniye bezvodnogo granulirovannogo peka).

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), 1957, No.3,  
pp. 45 - 47 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Operation difficulties encountered during the introduction of water cooled drums with scrapers for cooling pitch are described. At present such drums are in constant operation. Characteristic data: diameter and length 2.5 m; 1 r.p.m., output 2 ton/hr; water consumption 20-30 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. At present the main difficulty is the pitch dust.

BOL'SHAKOV, A.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GRIGNEVICH, A.T.

Study of the wettability of packed towers. Report No.4.  
Nauch. zap. Od. politekh. inst. 40:15-19 '62.

Study of the wettability of packed towers. Report No.5.  
Ibid.:20-23 (MIRA 17:6)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy "Protsessy i apparaty khimicheskikh  
proizvodstv" Odesskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

GRINEVICH, A.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOL'SHAPOV, A.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

Calculating packed columns. Khim. i nefte. mashinost. no.2:14-16  
F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

... purification of direct distilla-  
tion kerosene, over grey-green Odessa clay; sulfur com-  
pounds are removed to an extent of 47-90%. Purification  
experiments under optimal conditions have shown the

Card 1/2

... treatment of natural gases and petroleum.  
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2564

following relationships as concerns the activity of the  
prepared clays: thermally activated < activated with  
 $H_2SO_4$  < activated with HCl < activated with NaCl +  
 $H_2SO_4$ .

Card 2/2

GRANTON, A.F. [Mr Granton, A.F.], date at AMF s"yozda Nominativnoy by  
part'noy vol'nyy Semya, number.

A del' datel's 1966-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-27

1. Ministerial Order.  
(Communist Party of the Soviet Union - C. 100,000)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900039-6

GRINBY, A.G.; (S.S.)

Letter of appreciation for the  
of 8 pages, dated 11/11/61, at 10:00 AM  
8 months later.

1. (S.S.) (S.S.) (S.S.)

GRINEVICH, A.G.; TALPOV, B.T.

Sensitivity of *Streptococcus diacetylactis* cultures to gamma  
rays. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.4:552-57 1963 (MIRA 11:34)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.

GRINEVICH, A.G.

Effect of gamma rays from Co<sup>60</sup> on the survival rate of  
lactic acid bacteria. Uzb. biol. zhur. 6 no.1:27-34 '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.

(LACTIC ACID BACTERIA)  
(GAMMA RAYS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; GRINEVICH, A.G.; PANTYUKHINA, Ye.A.

Some characteristics of changes in the properties of lactic acid bacteria due to the action of gamma rays emitted by radioactive  $\text{Co}^{60}$ . Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.10:82-88 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.  
(LACTIC ACID BACTERIA) (GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GRINEVICH, A.G.; PANTYUKHINA, Ye.L.

Effect of gamma rays on dry cultures of lactic acid bacteria. Uzb.  
biol. zhur. no.5:3-10 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.  
(Lactic acid bacteria) (Gamma rays--Physiological effect)  
(Freeze-drying)

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology

F- 2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, No 5195

: tial medium with subsequent isolation of pure cultures and their identification. It was shown that the milk coagulation method is more sensitive than the Eykman method. Its utilization in practical work as an independent method, especially for testing chlorinated waters, is suggested.

Card : 2/2

GRINEVICH, A.G.

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology.

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur -- Biol., No 2, 1958, No 5195

Author : Grinevich, A.G.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Milk-Coagulation Method for Determining Coli Titer in Water.

Orig Pub : Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 1, 62-63

Abstract : 509 samples of water from different sources (tap water, well water and stored water) were inoculated simultaneously on Eykman medium and Minkevich lacto-peptone solution. The inocula were incubated at 43.5° for 24 hours. Coagulation of clear milk with precipitation of casein and clarification of the medium constituted an index of coliform organisms in the given sample. Then inoculation was made on an Endo differen-

Card : 1/2

LYUBETSKAYA, M.Z., dotsent; GRINEVICH, A.G., dotsent; ZLATKOVSKAYA, D.A.

Opsonocytophagic reaction in bacillary dysentery in children.  
Pediatriia 39 no.3:39-41 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F.Samsonov) i kafedry  
propedevtiki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.Sh. Shamsiyev)  
Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. A.G.Gulamov)  
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diag.  
opsonin-phagocytic reaction in child.)



GRINEVICH, A.G.

Serological diagnosis of chronic bacillary dysentery. Zhur.mikro-  
biol.epid.i immun. no.3:37-38 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. prof. P.F.Samsonov) Tashkent-  
skogo instituta.  
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diagnosis,  
serol.)

ARONOV, Ye.R., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Tashkent); GRINEVICH, A.G.,  
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Tashkent).

Microflora of osteomyelitis and immunobiologic reactions of the  
organism. Klin.med. 32 no.1:83-84 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy deyatel' nauki professor  
P.F.Samsonov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(Osteomyelitis)

GRINEVICH, A.G.

LYUBETSKAYA, M.Z., dotsent; GRINEVICH, A.G., assistant; ZLATKOVSKAYA, D.A.,  
assistant

Opsonocytophagic reaction as a diagnostic method in bacterial  
dysentery in children. Pediatria no.6:61-65 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiol. (zav. prof. P.F.Samsonov) i iz kafedry  
propedevniki detskikh bolezney (zav.-doktor med. nauk prof.  
S.Sh Shamsiyev) Tashkentskogo med. instituta.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diagnosis  
opsonic-phagocytic reaction)

(PHAGOCYTOSIS

opsonic phagocytic reaction in bacillary dysentery,  
diag. method)

GRINEVICH, A. G.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Nov 53

"The Opsono-Phagocytic Reaction in Bacterial  
Dysentery," A. G. Grinevich, Chair of Microbiol,  
Tashkent Med Inst

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 11, p 70

The opsono-phagocytic reaction is highly specific  
with cultures of dysentery bacilli. In cases of  
dysentery infection, it is retained during the  
whole course of the disease and becomes negative  
with recovery. It is positive in 77% of cases of  
acute dysentery and 74% of cases of chronic

271T53

dysentery. The reaction becomes negative when there  
is a severe course of the disease accompanied by  
complications. This reaction may be recommended  
for the diagnosis of dysentery.

GRINEVETSKII, V. I.

GRINEVETSKII, V. I. Poslevoennye perspektivy russkoi promyshlennosti. 2. izd. S  
predisl. V. Sarab'ianova. Moskva, Izd. Vseross. tsentr. soiuza  
potrebitel'skikh obshchestv, 1922. 102 p. DLC: HC335.G74 1922  
NN

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

GRINEVETSKIY, I.F. (Kyiv, Novaya Boyarka, ul. Lesi Ukrainki, d.15)

Measurement of spinal curvature in patients with tuberculous  
spondylitis. *Ortop. travm. protez.* 24 no.7:73 Ji'63

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Boyarskogo deitskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya  
(glavnyy vrach I.A.Morokova).

1. BRINETSKEY, B. S.
2. USSR 600
- h. Seeds
7. Raising high-grade seeds, Dost. sel'khoz, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Incl.

S/058/63/000/001/067/120  
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Ryabov, V. A., Nayman, I. M., Borisova, I. I., Grinevetskaya, S. N.,  
Viktorova, Yu. N., Gayevaya, L. A.

TITLE: New light filters for the protection of the eyes during production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 83, abstract 1D602  
("Steklo. Byul. Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla", no. 1 (110), 1961, 72 -  
81)

TEXT: A description is given of the technological process of producing  
neutral and selective light filters designed mainly for controlling metallurgical  
processes. The light filters are made by applying oxide films from metal salts  
of the 4, 5 and 6th period of the periodic system of elements by the aerosol  
method. Presented are the characteristics of the light filters with oxide layers  
from cobalt, iron, lead + antimony and lead + antimony + iron. ✓

Yu. Kutev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1



GRINEVA, Ya.

About the main thing. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.2:38-43 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Novorossiyskogo tsementnogo zavoda "Proletariy."  
(Novorossiysk--Cement industries)

L 34012-66

ACC NR: AP6025528

O-benzyl-N-phthaloylserine, the ter-butyl ester of O-benzyl-N-phthaloylserine, O-acetyl-N-phthaloylserine, and the ter-butyl ester of O-acetyl-N-phthaloylserine were produced and characterized. The structures of the alpha-phosphatidylserines were confirmed by their infrared spectra. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 35,998]

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBD DATE: 05Sep64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

I 3/012-66 EWT(m)/WFI(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6025528

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/001/0049/0054

AUTHOR: Shvets, V. I.; Volkova, L. V.; Miroshnikov, A. I.; Morozova, S. F.;  
Grinova, V. G.; Polyanskaya, V. A.; Proobrazhenskiy, N. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy  
institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Investigations in the field of complex lipids. Synthesis of phosphatidyl-  
serines with residues of unsaturated acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 49-54

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, oleic acid, phosphorus compound, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of highly unsaturated alpha-phosphatidylserines with oleic and linoleic acid residues is described. Starting materials were alpha,beta-diglycerides and the tert-butyl ester of N-phthaloylserine, produced by two methods: from the methyl acrylate and from serine, with the hydroxyl group protected with an acetyl group. Alpha(alpha'-linoleoyl-beta-oleoyl)- and alpha'-(alpha',beta-dilinoeoyl) glycerylphosphorylserines were synthesized. Alpha-(alpha'-linoleoyl-beta-oleoyl)- and alpha-(alpha',beta-dilinoeoyl) glycerylphosphoryl-N-phthaloylserines were synthesized from alpha,beta-diglycerides and the tert-butyl ester of N-phthaloylserine. The tert-butyl ester of alpha-bromo-beta-benzoyloxy-propionic acid,

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.915.4+547.592.4

GRINWA, T.J.

Studying dia faults by reflection correlation shooting. *Rezed. i proc.*  
*geofiz. no. 25:14-27 '58.* (MIR: 12:4)  
(Prospecting---Geophysical methods)  
(Faults (Geology))

L 8787-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043517

0

tribution along the body surface. The author concludes that the method of integral relations yields good results in the calculation of the flow about blunt-nosed bodies of revolution with surface discontinuity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jun63

ATD PRESS: 3106

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 8787-65 EWT(1)/EPA(b)/FCS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-4 BSD/AEDC(a)/ASD(f)/SSD/AFWL/  
AFETR/AFTC(a)/ASD(d)/ASD(p)-3 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4043517

S/0258/64/004/003/0439/0445

AUTHOR: Grineva, S. N. (Moscow)

5

TITLE: Calculations of the flow over blunt-nosed bodies of revolution with surface discontinuity

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 439-445

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic flow, blunt body flow, shock wave, integral relations method, Prandtl Meyer flow

ABSTRACT: The results are presented of the calculation of the flow in the forward region of a blunt-nosed body of revolution with a surface discontinuity at zero angle of attack performed by the method of integral relations. It was assumed that 1) the fluid is ideal and compressible, and 2) the speed of sound on the body surface is attained at discontinuity near which the flow is of the Prandtl-Meyer pattern. Numerical examples are given for flows over bodies with various  $\theta$  angles  $25^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$  ( $\theta$ —angle between the perpendicular to the body surface and the direction of flow) at Mach numbers 6 and 7. Good agreement with available experimental data is obtained for pressure dis-

Card 1/2

L 64506-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012609

nomogram is illustrated. The method proposed is particularly useful for work with double-beam spectrometers. The method was found to be in good agreement with data by others. A shortcoming of the method is that it can be used only when there are samples of at least three different thicknesses cut from the same crystal under test. The authors thank K. D. Tovstynuk for interest in the work.' Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 17 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, SS

NR REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 001

Card

2/2

L 64506-65 EMA(h)/EMT(1)/T IJP(e) AT  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5012609 UR/0051/65/018/005/0825/0831 38  
 535.321 + 535.341 29  
 B

AUTHORS: Borets, A. N.; Grineva, S. I. 44,55

TITLE: Determination of the optical constants of semiconductors  
 from the relative transmission 744,65

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 825-831

TOPIC TAGS: optic constant, semiconducting material, optic trans-  
 mission, light reflection

ABSTRACT: A graphic method is described for determining the optical constants of semiconductors by measuring the relative transmissions of plane-parallel samples of various thicknesses. A transcendental equation is derived for the ratio of the transmission of two samples of different thicknesses in terms of their reflection coefficients, and a nomogram is constructed to facilitate the calculation of the optical constants in terms of these equations. The use of the

Card 1/2



L 64506-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012609

3  
nomogram is illustrated. The method proposed is particularly useful for work with double-beam spectrometers. The method was found to be in good agreement with data by others. A shortcoming of the method is that it can be used only when there are samples of at least three different thicknesses cut from the same crystal under test. The authors thank K. D. Tovstuk for interest in the work.' Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 17 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, SS

NR REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 001

Card

2/2

64506-65 EWA(h)/EWT(l)/T IJP(e) AT UR/0051/65/018/005/0825/0831  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5012609 535.321 + 535.341

AUTHORS: Borets, A. N.; Grineva, S. I. 44, 55

TITLE: Determination of the optical constants of semiconductors  
 from the relative transmission 214, 55

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 825-831

TOPIC TAGS: optic constant, semiconducting material, optic trans-  
 mission, light reflection

ABSTRACT: A graphic method is described for determining the optical constants of semiconductors by measuring the relative transmissions of plane-parallel samples of various thicknesses. A transcendental equation is derived for the ratio of the transmission of two samples of different thicknesses in terms of their reflection coefficients, and a nomogram is constructed to facilitate the calculation of the optical constants in terms of these equations. The use of the

Card 1/2

GRINEVA, O.I. (Lipetsk)

Work of the mathematics teachers of Lipetsk Province. Mat v  
shkole no.4:21-28 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Lipetsk Province--Mathematics--Study and teaching)

NEPOROZHNIY, P.S.; GRINEVA, N.P., inzh., red.; GITLEVICH, A.D.,  
inzh., red.; POHELKIN, B.A., inzh., red.; SLOBOZKINA,  
G.N., red.

[Power engineering and construction of power systems in  
India] Energetika i energeticheskoe stroitel'stvo Indii.  
Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 108 p. (MIRA 18:9)

GERANOV, V.F., inzh.; GRINEVA, R.P., inzh., red.; KIRKAYLIK, Yu.N., red.; VELITSYI, R.L., tekhn. red.

[Filing operations in the construction of hydroelectric power stations] Shpuntovye raboty na stroitel'stvakh gidroelektrostantsii. Moskva, "Orgenergostroi," 1962. 30 p. (MIA 16:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu organizatsii energeticheskogo stroitel'stva "Orgenergostroi."  
(Hydroelectric power stations)  
(Filing (Civil engineering))

LOMAKINA, T.S.; GUS'KOVA, L.I.; GRINEVA, N.I.

Identification, separation, and quantitative analysis of nucleoside  
and nucleotide derivatives by thin-layer chromatography on cellulose.  
Khim. prirod. soed. no. 5: 335-342 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted March 8, 1965.

LOMAKINA, T.S.; GRINEVA, H.I.

Preparative method of obtaining guanosine-5'-triphosphate.  
Khim.prilod.sood. no.4:275-282 '65.

(MDA 141)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Akademiya  
otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted March 8, 1965.

GRINEVA, N.I.; PUCHKOVA, V.V.; UFIMTSEV, V.N.

Derivatives of ceramidine. Part 1: Dehydration of  
1,4-diarylaminoanthraquinones. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:597-600  
F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polupro-  
duktov i krasiteley.  
(Anthraquinone) (Dehydration (Chemistry))



GRINEVA, N.I.; SADOVSKAYA, V.L.; UFIMTSEV, V.N.

Synthesis of 2-phenylindole and its 1-methyl derivative. Zhur.  
ob.khim. 33 no.2:552-553 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh  
poluproduktov i krasiteley, Moskva.  
(Indole)

GRINEVA, M.I.; TISHCHENKO, A.D.; UFINTSEV, V.N.

Dyes for acetate silk and synthetic fibers. Part 3: Oxidation of styrene and dimethinecyanine dyes, derivatives of indoline. Zhur.-ob.khim. 32 no.6:1919-1922 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polproduktov i krasiteley.

(Dyes and dyeing--Rayon) (Indoline)

STEPANOV, F.N.; GRINEVA, N.I.

Acylation of indolizines. Part 2: Acylation of carboxyindolizines.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1532-1535 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov  
i krasiteley.

(Indolizine)

(Acylation)

STEPANOV, F.N.; GRINEVA, N.I.

Acylation of indolizines. Part 1: Acylation of indolizine and  
2-methylindolizine with  $\alpha$ -keto ethers. Zhur.ob.khim. 32  
no.5:1529-1531 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov  
i krasiteley.  
(Indolizine) (Ethers)

SMIRNOV, O.K.; CHIRIKOVA, N.I.

Conjugated oxidation of phosphorus trichloride and mixtures of  
aliphatic hydrocarbons. Neftekhimiya 2 no.2:237-241 Mar-Apr '62.  
(MIRA 15.6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov  
i krasiteley.  
(Hydrocarbons) (Oxidation) (Phosphorus chlorides)

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.N.; RYBNIKOVA, A.I.; Primali uchastiye: GRINEVA, N.I.;  
STEPANOVA, T.K.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.

Investigation of the wetting properties of some derivatives of  
alkenyl succinic acids. Org. poluprod. i kras. no.2:168-178 '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organi-  
cheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Grineva). 2. Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (for Stepanova, Kocheva).  
(Succinic acid) (Wetting agents)

ORINFEVA, N. I.

"Investigations on Indolin Derivatives." Cand Chem Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Synthetic and Natural Essential Oils, Min Food Products Industry USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, 26 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

~~GRINEVA, N.~~

"The mysterious continent" by L.Khvat. Geog.v shkole 20  
no.4:77 J1-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:7)  
(Antarctic regions)



SOV/142-2-1-15/22

A New Method of **Designing** surface Wave Antennas

figure 2. The author recommends changing gradually the dimensions of the dielectric ring according to the distance from the excitation device, whereby a more even radiation pattern is obtained. This class of surface wave antennas may be built in different manners. For example, the dielectric ring may have the shape of coil wound around a cylinder, as shown in figure 4. Also a conical coil may be used, terminating in a rod, which provides additional possibilities for shaping the antenna radiation pattern to a desired form. There are 3 diagrams, 1 graph and 3 references, 1 of which is English and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiopere dayushchikh ustroystv Moskovskogo ordena Lenina aviatsionnogo instituta imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (Chair of Radio Transmitting **Devices** of the Moscow Lenin Order Aviation Institute imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1958  
Card 3/3

SOV. 142-2-1-15/22

## A New Method of Designing Surface Wave Antennas

cylinder by a special excitation device. They are propagated in azimuthal direction along a dielectric band, wound around the perimeter of a metal cylinder. During the movement of the surface waves, a partial electromagnetic energy radiation from the impedance surface occurs, because of the curvature of the latter. In a number of papers [Ref 1,2,3], the bending of an impedance surface is discussed in the application of the theory of surface wave feeder lines. There, the radiation is described as a harmful, secondary phenomenon. As a rule, it is investigated for bends with a considerable curvature radius. In this connection, the author investigated experimentally the attenuation factor  $\alpha$  at a cylinder radius equal to five times of the wave length and with phase speed delays of 1.05 to 1.2. It was established that the intensity of the radiation increases with a reduction of the cylinder radius and a decrease of the phase speed delay. The results of this investigation are shown by a graph in

Card 2/3

9(1)

REF ID: A61-11/12

AUTHOR:

Golubev, E.I.

TITLE:

A New Method of Designing Surface Wave Antennas (Ob-  
odnovo novom metode raschetov dlinnykh antenn pover-  
khnostnykh voln)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - radiotekhnika, 1969, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 100-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Presently, two classes of surface wave antennas are described in literature. One class comprises antennas with homogeneous impedance surfaces, having the shape of a plane or a rod. The second class consists of antennas in which the impedance surface is used as a feeder line, whereby the radiation is created by heterogeneities, pins, slots, etc. In this paper, the author considers still another class of surface antennas, in which the radiation is achieved by curving the impedance surface in the direction of the surface wave propagation. Figure 1 shows a very simple example of this type. Here, the surface waves are generated on the surface of a

Card 1/3

GRININ, K. I.

"A Study of Plane Ground Waves," pp 85-89, ill, 5 ref

Abst: Some of the problems of the propagation of electromagnetic ground waves are considered. The author determines the radiation field and reflection factor from the case of a dielectric by approximation methods.

SOURCE: Trudy MAI im. S. Ordzhonikidze VVO SSSR (Works of the Moscow Aviation Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR), No 73, Problems of Radio Engineering of Superhigh Frequencies, Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957

Aug 1957

ARDAB'YEVSKIY, A.I.; VOROPAYEVA, V.G.; ~~GRINEVA, K.I.~~; VISHNEVSKIY, A.Ya.,  
inzhener, redaktor; LATYNIN, Ye.V., inzhener, zaveduyushchiy  
redaktsiei; SHEKHTMAN, E.A., izdatel'skiy redaktor; ROZHIN, V.P.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Manual on calculations for super-high frequency antennas] Posobie  
po raschetu anten sverkhvysokikh chastot. Pod obshchei red. K.I.  
Grinevoi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obr. promysl. 1957. 70 p.

(MLRA 10:4)

(Antennas (Electronics))

GRINEVA, K. I. Cond Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of surface-wave antennae with  
~~low slowing down of~~ <sup>small</sup> phase velocity." Mos, 1957. 14 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher  
Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Aviation Inst im Sergo Ordzhonikidze), 110  
copies. (KL, 13-57, 99)

Radiotechnika, 11, fasc.12, 3-14 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1806

formula for the direction diagram for a finite length of the antenna is set up. The finite length of the antenna leads to the occurrence of flaps in the diagram. The formula consists of two multiplicands: the first is identical with the formula for the diagram for an infinite distance of the energy source, the second multiplicand is a periodic function and changes its sign several times from 0 to  $90^\circ$ . The period of this function depends on the length of the antenna. Now the formula for the direction diagram is set up in consideration of extinction. On the basis of this formula the diagram is computed and shown. As may be seen, the zero-values of the field are lacking on the occasion of extinction. With growing extinction the field grows in the minima of the diagram. With an increase of the extinction constant  $\infty$  the forming of flaps gradually ceases, and the length of the antenna no longer exercises any influence on the diagram. Next, the influence exercised by the length of the antenna and by phase velocity on the direction diagram is investigated. Phase velocity influences mainly the level of the lateral flaps. The conclusions arrived at theoretically were checked by experiment. The zero limits of the principal flaps agreed fully within the limits of measuring errors with the results of computations carried out on the basis of the derived formulae. The experiment also confirmed the dependence of the width of the principal flaps on the delay of phase velocity. In conclusion advice for computation is given, in which connection two methods are recommended: 1. for antennae of considerable length, and 2. for antennae of shorter length.

INSTITUTION;

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS  
AUTHOR GRINEVA, K.I.  
TITLE Radiation Diagrams of Surface Antennae.  
PERIODICAL Radiotekhnika, 11, fasc.12, 3-14 (1956)  
Issued: 1 / 1957

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1806

Surface waves are characterized by the fact that they propagate along a rib-structure or metal surface which is covered with a thin layer of dielectricum, without radiation. These waves are characterized by an exponential weakening of the field along the vertical to the surface and by the diminished propagation velocity compared to the velocity of the electromagnetic energy in the free space. The scheme of a surface wave antenna with slight delay of phase velocity can be represented in form of an infinite metal plane which is partly covered by a thin dielectricum layer. In the center or at the edge of the dielectricum a device for the excitation of the surface waves is provided. The forming of accurately directioned antennae with a zero- and with a rather low aerodynamic resistance presents, in principle, no difficulties. At first the computation method is demonstrated. As the vertical radiation diagram of the flat surface waves does not depend on the width of the antenna, the task to be fulfilled is two-dimensional. For purposes of computation an approximated method for computing radiation based upon the HUGHES principle and KIRCHHOFF'S formula is applied. Next, the formula for the direction diagram is set up for an infinite distance of the excitation source of the surface waves. Diagrams are shown which were computed according to this formula for 4 different delays of the phase velocity. The curves are monotonous and their steepness depends on the delay of phase velocity. Next, the



GRINEVA, K.A. (Leningrad)

"Arousing and anti-narcotic action of nervous system stimulants"  
by S.IA.Arbuzov. Reviewed by K.A.Grinea. Fiziol. zhur. 47  
no.11:1448-1449 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(NARCOTICS) (ARBUZOV, S.IA.)

GRINEVA, K.A.

Changes in the reactivity of the stomach in dogs following  
multiple total-body irradiations. Med.rad. 5 no.3:72 '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(STOMACH) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GRINEVA, K.A.

Effect of X rays on the motor-evacuatory function of the stomach and intestines following total body irradiation of animals. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 6:479-483 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy V.Ye. Delov). (ALIMENTARY CANAL) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GRINEVA, A.V.; PRESNYAK, N.T.

Reaction of thallium (III) chloride with glycol. Zhur. ob. khim.  
32 no.1:316-317 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I.Mechnikova.  
(Thallium chloride) (Glycols)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040964

the experiment, the plants were quickly taken out of the bags and processed for analysis. Findings show that both the sunflower and corn synthesize and basically liberate ethyl alcohol. Methyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, hexyl and multi-atomic alcohols were also found in marked quantities. In addition to the alcohols, it was found that the water surrounding the roots also had a sizable quantity of free and bicarbonate carbonic acid. The carbonic acid can be sufficiently toxic and therefore can cause the formation of alcohol. The author concludes that plants can synthesize and liberate various alcohols under normal conditions. "In conclusion, I wish to thank I. A. Yegorov and A. K. Rodopulo for consultations and valuable hints during the execution of this study." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, CB

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040964

S/0020/64/156/005/1225/1228

AUTHOR: Grineva, G. M.

TITLE: Accumulation and liberation of alcohols by oxygen-deficient plant roots

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 156, no. 5, 1964, 1225-1228

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, plant oxygen deficiency, plant alcohol accumulation, plant alcohol liberation, plant root study, biophysics

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous study (G. M. Grineva, Fiziol. rast. 10, (1963) No.4 ) in which the author showed that the formation of ethyl alcohol is increased in oxygen-deficient corn and sunflower plants. The author attempted to define the qualitative composition and quantitative relationship of the alcohols formed and liberated by corn and sunflowers which were oxygen deficient. In the case of the control plants, the water was blown with air ( $O_2$  content was about 6 to 7 ml/l): the test version water was blown for 1 hour with purified gaseous nitrogen with  $O_2$  content of about 0.8 to 1 ml/l. The experiment lasted 6 hours. It was carried out in darkness at room temperature. The rinsed roots were placed in vinyl chloride bags containing water. Those were then tightly closed with insulating tape and placed in a compartment. After

Card 1/2

GRINEVA, G.M.

Absorption of water by the roots of plants treated with  
chloramphenicol. Fiziol. rast. 11 no. 3:442-447 '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR,  
Moskva.

GRINEVA, G.M.

Formation and exudation of alcohol by plant roots under  
anaerobic conditions. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.4:432-440  
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Timirlazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy  
of Sciences, Moscow.



GRINEVA, G.M.

Changes in the content of phosphorus compounds in plants grown under anaerobic conditions. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:475-477 S '62.  
(MIRA 19:9)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.  
(Phosphorus metabolism) (Plants—Metabolism)

GRINEVA, G.M.

Excretion of substances by plant roots during a brief anaerobiosis.  
Fiziol. rast. 8 no.6:686-691 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Timiazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of  
Sciences, Moscow.  
(Roots (Botany)) (Exudation (Botany))  
(Plants--Respiration)

GRINEVA, G.M.

Effect and aftereffect of anaerobic conditions on the water economy  
and respiration of plants. Fiziol. rast. 7 no.6:673-678 '60.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. K.A. Timiriazov Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy  
of Sciences, Moscow.

(Plants, Effect of oxygen on)

(Plants--Water requirements)

(Plants--Respiration)

GRINEVA, G.M.; MARKOVA, L.Ye.

Periodicity in the growth of trees under mountain conditions  
prevailing in the southwestern Tien Shan. Biul.Glav.bot.sada  
no. 35:66-70 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im.K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR.  
(Kurama Range--Growth (Plants)) (Trees) (Shrubs)

GRINEVA, G.M.

Effect of forest shelterbelts on the development and productivity  
of perennial grasses. Nauch.dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:131-135  
'59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Rekomendovana Institutom fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timi-  
ryazeva AN SSSR.  
(Kamennaya Steppe--Forest Influences)

The Influence of 2,4-Dinitrophenol on the Water  
Absorption Through the Roots of Maize

SOV/26-126-2-66/63

-absorbing capacity of the plants was suppressed. Professor  
N. S. Petinov cooperated as a **consultant** and assistant. There  
are 1 figure, 1 table, and 12 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva Akademii  
nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev  
AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 28, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Member, Academy of  
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1958

1. Plants--Absorptive properties
2. Water--Absorption
3. Phenols--Biochemical effects

Card 3/3

The Influence of 2,4-Dinitrophenol on the Water Absorption Through the Roots of Maize 507/ 20-120-2-00/63

disturbs the cell metabolism by breaking up the phosphorus bindings which are rich in energy, that is it stimulates the enzymatic hydrolysis of ATPase. DNPh was used for the inhibition of the reactions of oxidative phosphorylation (References 5,6) Parkash and Kiral' (Reference 7) came to the conclusion that the effect of DNPh has a certain identity with that of ergot on the metabolism in wheat. The authors dipped the roots of 7-8 day old maize plants for different periods into a DNPh solution ( $10^{-4}M$ ). Part of the experiments were made with preceding infiltration of a DNPh solution in the roots. In other experiments the roots were kept in the DNPh solution for 12 and 24 hours, and then were placed in a volumometer in a solution of the same concentration for 4 hours. The results show that DNPh has a negative effect on the water absorption function of the roots. The inhibiting influence of DNPh on the process of oxidative phosphorylation affects the total state of the plant by decreasing its vital activity, especially its water absorption. The decrease of the content of water in the leaves at weakened respiration of the root system proves the disturbance of the active physiological state because of which the water-

Card 2/3

AUTHOR: Glinova, G. L. 307/25-12-62-00/00

TITLE: The Influence of 2,4-Dinitrophenol on the Water Absorption Through the Roots of Beans (Vliyeniye 2,4-dinitrofenola na polozheniye vody korney fabury)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1966, Vol. 166, No. 2, pp. 431 - 433 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Water absorption is one of the most important functions of the root systems of plants, but the problem of non-osmotic absorption which depends on the total metabolic activity of the organism is little investigated. A short bibliography is given (References 1,2). The metabolic nature of the water absorption makes it possible to use different substances, for example that mentioned in the title above, in order to inhibit one process or the other in the total course of metabolism. 2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNPh) can hold back the biosynthesis without suppressing the tissue respiration by interrupting the connection between respiration and oxidative phosphorylation. This refers to the assimilation of inorganic phosphorus which is connected with the respiration and by which the synthesis of adenosine-triphosphoric acid (ATPA) is brought about (References 3,4). DNPh

Card 1/3



25x9

DMITREVSKIY, G.Ye.; GRINEVA, A.V.; FILIPENKO, V.V.

Absorption of hydrogen sulfide by grey-green clays of Odessa  
Borens. Nauch. izhig. d. khim. fak. Od. un. no. 2: 38-46, 1961.  
(MIRA 37:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900039-6

GRINEVA, A.V.; FAKHOVSKAYA, V.F.

Production of "phosphate slag". Neuch. ezhegod. Khim. fak.  
Od. un. no.2136-38 '61. (MIRA 17:8)